



1 Ponzi scheme. Defendant MRI is alleged to be a Nevada corporation  
2 headquartered in Las Vegas with a branch in Tokyo, Japan, operated  
3 by its president and CEO, Edwin Fujinaga.<sup>1</sup> Defendant Sterling  
4 Escrow, now defunct, is alleged to be an escrow company that  
5 handled funds invested with MRI.

6 On behalf of the proposed class, plaintiffs have moved for a  
7 preliminary injunction restraining and enjoining MRI and its  
8 officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those  
9 persons in active concert or participation or privity from  
10 destroying documents or other evidence, and an order for an  
11 appointment of a monitoring receiver to ensure that MRI does not  
12 take such actions and allowing expedited discovery (#8, #70).

13 MRI purports to deal in the purchase and collection of  
14 "Medical Accounts Receivable" ("MARs"). Since the late 1990s, MRI  
15 has recruited more than 8,000 Japanese investors paying in more  
16 than a billion dollars, promising a solid and safe rate of return  
17 on their investment. In promotional materials, the company  
18 promised that investor funds would be protected by being: (1)  
19 maintained in a separate lockbox managed by an independent escrow  
20 company; (2) used only to transact in MARs; and (3) guaranteed by  
21 the states. Plaintiffs argue none of this was true, and that in  
22 fact MRI used investor funds to pay off earlier investors, run its  
23 business, and finance the lavish lifestyles of its principals,  
24 resulting in an inability to repay its investors.

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27 <sup>1</sup> MRI's Tokyo operations are allegedly supervised by defendants Junzo  
28 Suzuki and Paul Musashi Suzuki. On August 16, 2013, plaintiffs stipulated  
to withdraw their preliminary injunction motion against the Suzuki  
defendants only, including the request for expedited discovery. The court  
granted the stipulation on September 3, 2013.

1 In 2012, customers began complaining to authorities in Japan  
2 that MRI was not paying back their matured investments. Japan's  
3 Financial Services Agency ("FSA") began an investigation.

4 On March 7, 2013, after learning that the FSA was conducting  
5 an investigation, the United States Securities and Exchange  
6 Commission ("SEC") sent a letter to Fujinaga asking that "all  
7 documents created, received or maintained by MRI be preserved  
8 pending further notice from the SEC staff" and that "any procedures  
9 for the disposal, removal or purging of MRI documents be  
10 suspended." (#40 (Def. Opp'n Ex. A)).

11 On April 26, 2013, the FSA (Kanto Local Finance Bureau)  
12 revoked MRI's license. The FSA adopted the recommendation of the  
13 Japanese Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission ("SESC"),  
14 which found that MRI had failed to separately hold investor monies  
15 and since at least 2011 had commingled those assets with MRI's own,  
16 that investor monies had been used to pay dividends to other  
17 investors, that MRI had made false statements to FSA during the  
18 investigation, and that MRI had planned to continue soliciting new  
19 investors in 2013, even after it became clear it could no longer  
20 repay the ones it already had. In revoking MRI's license, the FSA  
21 directed MRI to do a number of things:

- 22 1. Give proper explanations to customers about the  
23 administrative action;
- 24 2. Immediately assess the customers' status and the status  
25 concerning the use and management of assets invested by  
26 the customers and regarding other necessary matters;
- 27 3. Formulate a plan to repay the investors and implement the  
28 plan *immediately*;

- 1       4.    Take every step to protect customers;
- 2       5.    Do not improperly spend the company assets; and
- 3       6.    Report in writing the status of the above responses and
- 4           implementations until completed.

5   (#8 Ex. 5 (Igarishi Decl. Ex. C) (emphasis added)).

6       On May 2, 2013, several Japanese attorneys formed the MRI  
7   Victims Attorney Group. To date, 4,044 of the 8,000-plus investors  
8   have retained the group. (#75 (Igarishi Decl. 4)).

9       On May 31, 2013, seven individual investors represented by the  
10   MRI Attorney group filed suit in Japan, alleging breach of contract  
11   for their already matured investments.<sup>2</sup> (#75 (Igarishi Decl. 4)).  
12   On July 16, 2013, MRI filed an answer to the Japanese complaint,  
13   arguing that the proper venue for the investors' claims is Nevada,  
14   in part because the investment contracts contained a Nevada forum  
15   selection clause. (#75 (Igarishi Decl. 5 & Exs. B & C)).

16       Plaintiffs argue that MRI has not complied with the SESC and  
17   SEC orders. MRI asserts it is fully complying.

18       First, plaintiffs argue that no repayment plan has been  
19   implemented and that MRI has not explained to investors what is  
20   going on. They say the only communication has been a July 23,  
21   2013, email from Fujinaga vowing to fight the FSA's findings. (See  
22   #75 (Igarishi Decl. Ex. D); #73 (Sakai Decl.)). While Fujinaga's  
23   email promised that MRI was working on a repayment plan (#75  
24   (Igarishi Decl. Ex. D)), MRI does not deny that no such plan has  
25   yet been developed. Plaintiffs further argue that a call center  
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27       <sup>2</sup> MRI asserts that 4,044 investors have joined this lawsuit but it  
28   provides no authority for this assertion. Plaintiffs confirm that only  
  seven individuals are part of this suit.

1 MRI had established to answer investor queries was useless. MRI  
2 responds that by September 1, 2013, a new call center will have  
3 opened. (#81 (Morikawa Decl.)). Plaintiffs respond that the call  
4 center is irrelevant because it was not ordered by either agency.

5 Second, plaintiffs argue that MRI has destroyed documents in  
6 contravention of the SEC's order. Their evidence of such is  
7 hearsay from Fujinaga's former executive assistant, who told  
8 plaintiffs' counsel that she learned that MRI had destroyed several  
9 documents after receiving the SEC letter. (#74 (Gibbons Decl.)).<sup>3</sup>  
10 MRI does not explicitly deny shredding but argues that all relevant  
11 documentation has been electronically preserved and that all  
12 relevant documents have been photocopied and provided to the SESC.  
13 (#81 (Fujinaga Decl.)).

14 Third, plaintiffs argue that MRI has been uncooperative with  
15 SESC's investigation. MRI denies this.

16 It is unclear whether MRI continues to solicit investors,  
17 although it is clear that MRI continues to buy and collect upon  
18 MARS.

19 "An injunction is a matter of equitable discretion and is an  
20 extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing  
21 that the [plaintiffs are] entitled to such relief." *Earth Island*  
22 *Inst. v. Carlton*, 626 F.3d 462, 469 (9th Cir. 2010).

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24 <sup>3</sup> Although hearsay, this evidence may be considered by the court. In  
25 deciding motions for preliminary injunctions, courts often accept and  
26 consider evidence that does not satisfy strict evidentiary requirements.  
27 See Wright & Miller, 11A Fed. Prac. & Proc. Civ. § 2949. "The trial court  
28 may give ... inadmissible evidence some weight, when to do so serves the  
purpose of preventing irreparable harm before trial." *Flynt Distrib. Co.,*  
*Inc. v. Harvey*, 734 F.2d 1389, 1394 (9th Cir. 1984). "It [is] within the  
discretion of the district court to accept ... hearsay for purposes of  
deciding whether to issue [a] preliminary injunction." *Republic of the*  
*Philippines v. Marcos*, 862 F.2d 1355, 1363 (9th Cir. 1988).

1 To obtain a preliminary injunction, plaintiffs must show: (1)  
2 they will probably prevail on the merits; (2) they will likely  
3 suffer irreparable injury if relief is denied; (3) the balance of  
4 equities tips in their favor; and (4) an injunction is in the  
5 public interest. *Winter v. Natural Res. Defense Council, Inc.*, 555  
6 U.S. 7, 129 S. Ct. 365, 374 (2008).

7 Alternatively, an injunction may issue under the "sliding  
8 scale" approach if there are serious questions going to the merits  
9 and the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiffs' favor,  
10 so long as plaintiffs still show a likelihood of irreparable injury  
11 and that an injunction is in the public interest. *Alliance for*  
12 *Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1135 (9th Cir. 2011).  
13 "Serious questions are those which cannot be resolved one way or  
14 the other at the hearing on the injunction." *Bernhardt v. Los*  
15 *Angeles County*, 339 F.3d 920, 926-27 (9th Cir. 2003). They "need  
16 not promise a certainty of success, nor even present a probability  
17 of success, but must involve a 'fair chance of success on the  
18 merits.'" *Republic of the Philippines v. Marcos*, 862 F.2d 1355,  
19 1362 (9th Cir. 1988).

20 1. Likelihood of Success on the Merits

21 Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their breach of contract  
22 claim. Breach of contract requires the plaintiffs to show: (1) the  
23 existence of a valid contract; (2) breach of the contract; and  
24 (3) damages caused by the breach. *See Saini v. Int'l Game Tech.*,  
25 434 F. Supp. 2d 913, 919-20 (D. Nev. 2006). Plaintiffs have shown  
26 that each has several investment contracts with MRI. While MRI  
27 argues that most of the investment contracts of the named  
28 plaintiffs have not matured and thus are not ripe for adjudication,

1 the court need not decide this question now. If this action is  
2 certified as a class as to the breach of contract claim, there is  
3 evidence that investment contracts totaling \$122.5 million are  
4 already owed to the putative plaintiffs (#75 (Igarishi Decl. 7 &  
5 Ex. F)). It appears uncontested that MRI has not repaid most of  
6 those investments. Given the substantial similarity of the class  
7 of plaintiffs' claims both legally and factually, there is a very  
8 strong probability that a class action will be certified in this  
9 case, at least as to the contract claim.

10 Plaintiffs are also likely to succeed on their fraud claim.

11 Fraud requires the plaintiffs to show:

- 12 (1) a false representation made by the defendant;
- 13 (2) the defendant's knowledge or belief that the  
14 representation was false (or an insufficient basis for  
15 making the representation);
- 16 (3) the defendant's intention to induce the plaintiff to  
17 act or to refrain from acting in reliance upon the  
18 misrepresentation;
- 19 (4) the plaintiff's justifiable reliance upon the  
20 misrepresentation; and
- 21 (5) damage to the plaintiff resulting from such reliance.

22 *Bulbman, Inc. v. Nev. Bell*, 825 P.2d 588, 592 (Nev. 1992).

23 The evidence submitted by plaintiffs demonstrates that  
24 plaintiffs invested large sums of money with defendants after  
25 defendants promised the investments would be subject to strict  
26 safeguards, including the use of an "independent" escrow to handle  
27 investor funds, strict requirements on how investor funds would be  
28 used, and state regulation. (Pl. Mot. #8 Exs. 1-6). It further

1 shows that Japanese authorities have found defendants did not  
2 adhere to the safeguards and misused investor funds. In sum,  
3 plaintiffs have made a substantial showing that MRI made false  
4 representations about the manner in which plaintiffs' investments  
5 would be handled, it knew the representations were false, it  
6 intended for the representations to induce the plaintiffs into  
7 making investments, the plaintiffs justifiably relied on the  
8 representations in deciding to enter into contracts with MRI, and  
9 plaintiffs will suffer the damage of losing most, if not all, of  
10 the money they invested.

11 Finally, based on the facts described above, plaintiffs are  
12 also likely to succeed on at least some of their securities claims,  
13 including claims asserted pursuant to Section 10(b) of the  
14 Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78j and Rule 10b-5, 17  
15 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5, fraud in connection with the purchase or sale  
16 of securities. MRI and Fujinaga, as officer of MRI, made numerous  
17 misrepresentations to the plaintiffs in connection with the sale of  
18 securities.

## 19 2. Irreparable Harm

20 While, in general, harm that can be compensated with monetary  
21 damages is insufficient to establish a right to injunctive relief,  
22 irreparable harm may be demonstrated by showing a likelihood of  
23 dissipation of the claimed assets, or other inability to recover  
24 monetary damages, if relief is not granted. *Johnson v. Couturier*,  
25 572 F.3d 1067, 1085 (9th Cir. 2009); *see also Conn. Gen. Life Ins.*  
26 *Co. v. New Images of Beverly Hills*, 321 F.3d 878, 881 (9th Cir.  
27 2003). Simple allegations of past fraud are insufficient, but  
28 allegations of past fraud coupled with a present ability to



1 dissipate funds may satisfy this standard. See *Courturier*, 572  
2 F.3d 1067.

3 Plaintiffs assert there is a danger MRI will improperly  
4 dissipate its assets. MRI argues that there is no direct evidence  
5 of dissipation. There is, however, strong circumstantial evidence  
6 of dissipation.

7 Ten named and several putative plaintiffs have submitted  
8 declarations or statements that detail how they have invested  
9 substantial sums of money in MRI - in some cases their life  
10 savings. (Pl. Mot. TRO Exs. 1-4, 6; Pl. Reply (#83) Exs. 1-2).  
11 The named and some putative plaintiffs have also provided  
12 declarations indicating they wired their investment money to  
13 Sterling Escrow. However, when Sterling Escrow closed a few months  
14 ago, it had less than \$4,000 in MRI assets. MRI has not  
15 sufficiently explained what happened to the investment monies.  
16 While MRI argues that no assets have been dissipated, it has not  
17 satisfactorily identified what assets remain or whose control they  
18 are in. MRI's conclusory and self-serving statements are thus of  
19 limited probative value. This, coupled with: (1) the findings of  
20 Japanese regulators that defendants have engaged in fraudulent  
21 practices, including misuse of investor funds and lying to the  
22 SESC; (2) the fact that Sterling Escrow has closed, MRI's Las Vegas  
23 office may be abandoned, and MRI's Tokyo office has completely shut  
24 down; (3) some evidence that MRI is not complying with government  
25 orders, including destroying documents that may be relevant in this  
26 case; and (4) the fact MRI has made inconsistent arguments in this  
27 litigation and the Japanese litigation, seeking effectively to  
28 dismiss it in both places; all supports an inference that MRI and

1 Fujinaga are likely to dissipate or squander what remains of MRI's  
2 assets.

3 In addition, the relief available in Japan is not as broad as  
4 the relief available in the United States, particularly where there  
5 is the possibility that MRI's remaining assets - and certainly  
6 documentary evidence - are here in the United States.

7 Taken together, the court is persuaded that there is a real  
8 danger that MRI and Fujinaga, as officer of MRI, will dissipate  
9 what remains of MRI's assets. It is likely that the defendants may  
10 destroy all relevant documents and dissipate MRI's assets before  
11 this case may be heard on its merits. A dissipation of MRI's  
12 remaining assets would make it impossible to provide any effective  
13 relief to the thousands of investors in this case. Plaintiffs face  
14 the immediate and irreparable harm of not being able to recover  
15 their investments unless MRI is barred from dissipating its assets  
16 and destroying evidence.

### 17 3. Balance of Equities

18 MRI argues that the balance tilts in its favor because Nevada  
19 is not a convenient forum and this action should be dismissed under  
20 the *forum non conveniens* doctrine. MRI's *forum non conveniens*  
21 argument is without merit, and its assertion that all relevant  
22 documentation and plaintiffs are outside the United States is  
23 unavailing. The plaintiffs' location is irrelevant to the burden  
24 placed on defendants if an injunction issues. And MRI's claim that  
25 all documentation is in Japan is disingenuous given that: (1) all  
26 documentation is supposedly electronic; and (2) MRI has an office  
27 and is headquartered in Nevada. The consequences to MRI if an  
28 injunction is granted is that it could not improperly transfer or

1 dissipate the assets it is holding on behalf of the thousands of  
2 investors in MRI and could not destroy documents. These are  
3 obligations MRI already has under the contracts.

4 The harm to plaintiffs would be the loss of significant  
5 investments, including in some cases their life savings, and  
6 difficulty or inability to trace and recover assets.

7 Weighing the harms, the balance of equities tilts  
8 substantially in plaintiffs' favor.

9 4. Public Interest

10 "The public interest inquiry primarily addresses impact on  
11 non-parties rather than parties." *Sammartano v. First Judicial*  
12 *Dist. Court*, 303 F.3d 959, 974 (9th Cir. 2002). Here, there would  
13 be no harm to the public interest should an injunction be issued,  
14 and in fact the public interest would be served by discontinuing a  
15 scheme that could injure other members of the public. Plaintiffs  
16 argue that because the injunction would impact only the parties,  
17 this factor is at most neutral. However, they also argue Nevada  
18 has an interest in targeting fraud perpetrated within its  
19 boundaries. Accordingly, the public interest favors the issuance  
20 of an injunction.

21 The court therefore concludes as follows.

22 1. The court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this  
23 case, and there is good cause to believe it will have jurisdiction  
24 of all parties hereto and that venue in this district is proper.  
25 Plaintiffs have asserted federal securities claims and such claims  
26 are not "patently without merit, or clearly . . . immaterial and  
27 made solely for the purpose of obtaining jurisdiction." *Brock v.*  
28 *Writers Guild of Am., W., Inc.*, 762 F.2d 1349, 1352 (9th Cir. 1985)

1 (internal citations omitted) ("Because jurisdiction is not defeated  
2 by the possibility that the complaint might fail to state a claim  
3 upon which recovery can be had, the failure to state a valid claim  
4 is not the equivalent of a lack of subject matter jurisdiction, and  
5 calls for a judgment on the merits rather than for a dismissal for  
6 lack of jurisdiction.");

7 2. There is good cause to believe that MRI has engaged in  
8 breaches of contract and fraud, including securities fraud, and  
9 plaintiffs are likely to prevail on the merits of this action;

10 3. There is good cause to believe that immediate and  
11 irreparable harm will result from MRI's ongoing breaches of  
12 contract and fraudulent acts and practices in connection with the  
13 operation of MRI and related entities, unless MRI and its officers  
14 and agents are restrained and enjoined by order of this court;

15 4. There is good cause to believe that MRI is not cooperating  
16 with Japanese regulators by failing to comply with orders issued by  
17 the Japanese regulators;

18 5. There is cause to believe that MRI has violated SEC's order  
19 by destroying documents in direct contravention of its order;

20 6. There is good cause to believe that immediate and  
21 irreparable damage to the court's ability to grant effective final  
22 relief for plaintiffs, including monetary restitution, will occur  
23 from the sale, transfer, or other disposition or concealment of  
24 MRI's assets or records;

25 7. Balancing the equities, the potential harm to the  
26 plaintiffs outweighs the harm to MRI and Fujinaga, as officer of  
27 MRI, if an injunction is issued; and

28 8. Weighing the equities and considering plaintiffs'

1 likelihood of success on the merits, equitable relief is in the  
2 public interest.

3 It is therefore ordered that the motion for preliminary  
4 injunction of the plaintiffs is granted as to the defendants MRI  
5 and Edwin Fujinaga as officer of MRI (#8, #70), and it is ordered  
6 that MRI and Edwin Fujinaga, as officer of MRI, and MRI's  
7 representatives, whether acting directly or through any entity,  
8 corporation, subsidiary, division, director, manager, member,  
9 affiliate, independent contractor, accountant, or financial  
10 advisor, are hereby enjoined and restrained from:

11 A. Destroying, erasing, mutilating, concealing, altering,  
12 transferring, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, directly or  
13 indirectly, documents that relate to the business, business  
14 practices, assets, or business or personal finances of any  
15 defendant;

16 B. Failing to create and maintain documents that, in  
17 reasonable detail, accurately, fairly, and completely reflect MRI's  
18 or Sterling Escrow's incomes, disbursements, transactions, and use  
19 of money; and

20 C. Dissipating or transferring any of MRI's assets in  
21 violation of the terms of the existing contracts or the SESC's  
22 order of April 26, 2013, or in violation of the law.

23 It is further ordered that the parties shall complete  
24 discovery on issues regarding the operation of MRI's business from  
25 January 2011 to the present within ninety (90) days of this order.  
26 Such discovery shall include but not be limited to:

27 1. Determining the location and amount of assets held by MRI,  
28 Fujinaga as officer of MRI, or Sterling Escrow, in their names or

1 in which they have a beneficial interest, including accounting  
2 records in both paper and electronic form, such as financial  
3 statements, general ledgers, and check registers reflecting all  
4 receipts and disbursements of assets by MRI during that period;

5 2. Determining whether assets of MRI are being converted from  
6 MRI to any other person or entity;

7 3. Discovery from MRI's bank or banks in which plaintiffs  
8 deposited their money;

9 4. Ascertaining whether MRI or Fujinaga as officer of MRI have  
10 solicited or consummated any investment contracts following the  
11 Japanese regulators' order of April 26, 2013; and

12 5. Determine the status of any efforts by MRI to repay MRI  
13 investors.

14 Service of any discovery requests, notices, or subpoenas may  
15 be made by personal service, facsimile, overnight courier, e-mail,  
16 or first-class mail on an individual, entity or the individual's or  
17 entity's attorney.

18 To facilitate discovery, the parties may: take depositions,  
19 subject to ten (1) calendar days' notice by facsimile, email or  
20 otherwise; obtain the production of documents, within thirty (30)  
21 calendar days from service by facsimile, email or otherwise of a  
22 request or subpoena from any persons or entities, including non-  
23 party witnesses; obtain other discovery, including further  
24 interrogatories, requests for admissions, and requests to inspect  
25 the premises and files of defendants within thirty (30) calendar  
26 days from the date of service by facsimile, email or otherwise of  
27 such other discovery requests, interrogatories, requests for  
28 admissions, or requests for inspection.

1 Service of any discovery requests, notices, or subpoenas may  
2 be made by personal by service, facsimile, email or first-class  
3 mail on an individual, entity, or the individual's or entity's  
4 attorney.

5 The court reserves on the plaintiffs' request for the  
6 appointment of a monitoring receiver and an asset freeze until the  
7 parties have engaged in the discovery provided for in this order or  
8 until further order of the court.

9 It is further ordered that the court shall retain jurisdiction  
10 of this matter for all purposes.

11 It is further ordered that plaintiffs file proof of bond in an  
12 amount of \$10,000.00 within five (5) days of this order. The bond  
13 shall serve as security for all claims with respect to this  
14 preliminary injunction, and any additional injunctive relief  
15 ordered by the court in this action.

16 DATED: This 12th day of September, 2013.

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18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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